

Butler Weekly Times.

AND THE BATES COUNTY RECORD

VOL. XLI.

BUTLER, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1918.

NUMBER 4

Unofficial Vote of Bates County Election, November 5, '18

Democrat & Republican Candidates	Majorities—Plurality
Member in Congress for Missouri: Joseph W. Folk (D)	155
State Superintendent of Schools: Uel W. Lamphorn (D)	253
Judge Supreme Court Division No. 1: Walter W. Graves (D)	322
Representative in Congress, 6th Dist: Clement C. Dickinson (D)	358
State Senator, 19th Dist: William O. Atkeson (R)	11
Representative in Congress, 10th Dist: H. O. Maxey (D)	389
Presiding Judge, County Court: R. B. Campbell (D)	200
Judge Co. Court, North Dist: W. J. Middleton (D)	18
Judge Co. Court, South Dist: F. W. Krull (R)	74
Probate Judge: H. E. Sheppard (D)	428
Clerk of Circuit Court: C. C. Swanson (D)	351
Clerk of County Court: Frank Holland (D)	9
Recorder of Deeds: Chas. E. Fortune (D)	97
Prosecuting Attorney: Watt Burreas Dawson (D)	311

A BIG RETREAT IS ON

The Germans Are Retreating All the Way From the Scheldt to the Aisne.

London, Nov. 5.—The German retreat is retreating on a 70-mile front from the River Scheldt to the River Aisne.

In the face of the German retreat the situation changes so rapidly hour by hour that it is impossible to give a definite idea of the Allied advance.

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 5.—The American Army has thrown a formidable force across the Meuse to the east bank. The enemy resistance here has been broken to the point of demoralization and the Americans are pushing northward toward Stenay.

By this afternoon the enemy was in full retreat northward. He was offering little opposition and the roads toward the north were seen to be full of the fleeing enemy.

The Americans pressed close upon the heels of the Germans and made their retirement as difficult as possible. The American casualties were very light despite the opposition to the crossing of the river.

The work of throwing bridges across the Meuse began soon after dark last night. It was conducted under a withering fire from artillery and machine guns. The Americans succeeded in constructing four pontoon bridges at a point about two kilometers east of Bréville, but lost one by artillery fire when the first bridge began to cross.

Over the other three bridges bridges after bridges poured across until a formidable force had been assembled on the east bank. The enemy resistance then began to decrease so badly that he demoralized. Then the Americans were able to begin their northward push toward Stenay.

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 5.—Bitter fighting is taking place today along the Meuse River. American patrols again have succeeded in crossing the river at Bréville on a pontoon bridge constructed under fire.

At other points along the front the Americans were reconnoitering other crossings.

The Germans have blown up the bridge across the Meuse between Luserville on the west bank and the important town of Stenay on the east bank.

After the pontoon bridge at Bréville had been constructed the Americans threw a second bridge across the Meuse at Cléry-Folleville and were endeavoring to blow up the enemy's bridge at Bréville.

The German retreat is retreating on a 70-mile front from the River Scheldt to the River Aisne.

London, Nov. 5.—The German retreat is retreating on a 70-mile front from the River Scheldt to the River Aisne.

BARN BURNERS IN BATES COUNTY

Fire Burned on the Farm of Albert E. Eddington, Near Ball, Bates County, Sunday Morning.

At an early hour Monday morning, the fine barn, together with its contents, on the farm of A. C. Eddington, a short distance from Ballard, was entirely destroyed by fire which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The only clue as to the perpetrators of the foul deed was a card hanging on the fence nearby on which was a rudely drawn skull and cross bones underneath which was a warning closing with the words "no arrests."

Sheriff Baker was summoned and after viewing the scene came back to town and telephoned to Carthage for bloodhounds. They arrived during the afternoon and were taken to the Eddington farm. They apparently picked up the trail which they followed about three-quarters of a mile down the road through a pasture and up to a barn on the Dale place, where the trail was lost. They tried several times and each time they took the same route and lost the trail at the same place, which would indicate that whoever was being trailed took an automobile or other conveyance at this point. A squad of Butler Home Guards, under command of Captain Fisk, was on hand to render what assistance they could and rendered valuable service in assisting the officers.

Mr. Eddington is secretary of the Bates County Democratic Central Committee and has been very active in the work of Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross subscriptions and other war work and it is thought that perhaps the incendiaries were pro-Germans or German sympathizers.

About three weeks ago a fine barn on the farm of Mrs. Newton, a short distance east of town, was burned under rather suspicious circumstances and it is thought that both fires might be the work of the same parties.

Sherman Was Wrong, Declares The Bomb.

New York—War isn't so absolutely and entirely what Sherman said it was, according to the following cheerful paragraph from the Bomb, a lively paper of the American expeditionary forces, published at one of the French camps of Pershing's men: "A soldier's chances of life are encouraging. The summary is as follows: The soldier has 20 chances of coming home to one of being killed; has 10 chances of recovering from wounds to two of dying; has only one chance in 100 of losing a limb; will live five years longer because of physical training; is free from disease in the army than in civil life; has better food; and, last but not least, has 15 men to look after him, as against one from bullets."

FOLK BEATEN FOR SENATOR

Rest of State Ticket Safe. Former Governor Loses by 25,000.

REPUBLICANS ELECT STATE SENATOR

Judge Campbell Defeated for Presiding Judge And Other Offices Close.

An iron clad organization of the Republicans in the state, coupled with a light vote and some scratching by Democrats combined to defeat former Gov. Joseph W. Folk for U. S. Senator by at least 25,000 votes.

A message from Jefferson City late Wednesday evening states, however, that Judge Graves is safe and the remainder of the Democratic ticket is elected by from 7,000 to 10,000.

Congressman Dickinson's re-election is conceded, but Ross Feaster has been beaten by Clark Wix for state senator by a small majority.

In the county the Republicans have captured one office and possibly more. Judge R. B. Campbell has been beaten for Presiding Judge of the County Court by former Judge R. F. Harper by nearly 200 votes, and on the face of the unofficial returns County Clerk Frank Holland has been defeated for re-election by James W. Hall by 9 votes.

Other races are very close and the official canvass will be required to set at rest all doubts.

A table of the unofficial vote for each candidate will be found at another place in this edition.

All constitutional amendments seem to have been defeated.

Christmas Over Sea Parcel Committee.

W. F. Duvall, Chairman of the Bates County Chapter of the Red Cross, has appointed the following committee to handle from Butler, Missouri, the boys' Christmas boxes. The committee is as follows:

MUST SEND WHITE FLAG

Germany Has Been Referred to Marshal Foch to Learn the Terms Upon Which an Armistice Will Be Concluded.

London, Nov. 5.—The Allies have decided that Germany must apply to Marshal Foch, the Allied commander-in-chief, for an armistice, Premier Lloyd-George states in the House of Commons today.

Whatever Germany's reply might be, the associated powers awaited the issue with perfect confidence, the premier said.

(Germany must now follow the usual military usage in asking for an armistice, by sending a white flag through the lines to ask the Allied commander-in-chief the terms for an armistice. This procedure was followed by Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria.)

Paris, Nov. 5.—Premier Clemenceau declared in the chamber of deputies today that peace might not be so near as some might think.

The premier said, however, that he could assure the house that "the fate of the peoples was henceforth fixed."

Washington, Nov. 5.—Marshal Foch has been authorized by the United States and the Allies to receive representatives of the German government to communicate to them the terms of an armistice. The German government is so informed in a note handed to the Swiss minister here today by Secretary Lansing.

The note announces that the Allied governments have declared their willingness to make peace with the German government on the terms laid down in President Wilson's address to Congress last January and on the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses.

The text of Secretary Lansing's note follows:

"I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German government: 'In my note of October 3, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if these governments were disposed to accept peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the government necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of peace to which the German government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.'

"The President is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the Allied governments on this correspondence, which is as follows: 'The Allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German government. Subject to the qualifications which follow they declare their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses.'

"They must point out, however, that clause two relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference."

"Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be freed, the Allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understood that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air."

"I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the government of the United States and the Allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) 'Robert Lansing.'"

Will Punish Brutal Germans.

London, Nov. 5.—The names of all enemy army corps commanders or other persons who are known to have been guilty of or have encouraged cruelty to war prisoners will be included in the list of persons whose trial and punishment will be demanded by the Allies, Sir George Cave,

A BIG DRAFT CALL

Nearly Two Hundred Men Will Go From Bates County November 13.

The Local Draft Board Tuesday received orders to entrain 198 selective service men from this county for Kelly Field, near San Antonio, Texas.

This is the largest call that has been made from this county and will about exhaust the list of men who have waived exemptions and passed their physical examinations.

From the looks of the war situation it is hardly likely that the men in this call will ever be taken out of the United States as before their training can be completed the Germans will have gotten a part of what is coming to them.

Doctors and Undertakers to Celebrate Lifting of "Flu" Ban With Ball.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 31.—Doctors, nurses and undertakers of St. Joe will celebrate the lifting of the ban with a "flu" masked ball, which will be held some night next week in the Moose Hall.

The affair is being arranged under the auspices of the doctors and others who have labored, unceasingly to stamp out the epidemic. The dance will serve as a bit of recreation in relaxation from the duties which have kept them busy for several weeks.

"Flu" masks will be worn by the dancers. Dr. H. Delameter will lead the grand march. Mayor Whitsell will be an invalid guest.

Two Years Needed for Return of Army, Asserts Gen. Dupont.

New York, Nov. 2.—Gen. T. Coleman Dupont, back from a two-months' visit to France, last night said that it would take two years to demobilize and send home the American forces in France. He added:

"One of our generals asked me to tell the people at home that our boys have a year's work ahead of them in removing the barbed wire the Huns have strung across France."

"The Civil War turned thousands of men back into civil life weakened and purposeless. The seven war work agencies should be supported generously in their approaching campaigns. Statesmanlike plans are being laid for the trying period following peace."

"Every hut in France will become a university classroom on the day peace is signed. The boys will be given every educational advantage under leading educators and business men from the United States."

London, Nov. 1.—The Allies established a record yesterday by accounting for ninety-six German airplanes. Sixty-four hostile machines were destroyed by the British and fifteen driven out of control.

The French destroyed seventeen. Eighteen British planes failed to return.

The British dropped nearly twenty-two tons of bombs on enemy objectives, while the French dropped 26,850 kilos—more than twenty-nine tons.

A WAR LECTURE COURSE

Specially Interesting and Timely Lecture Course to be Given This Winter.

Dr. J. T. Hull, president of the Commercial Club; Wesley Denton, representing the United War Drive for Bates county; A. H. Culver, of the Bates county council of defense; W. F. Duvall, chairman of the county Red Cross, and D. K. Walker last week completed the final arrangements for a war lecture course to be held in this city during the coming winter.

Representatives of the Redpath-Horner Lyceum bureau were present and contracted to send four of the principal war speakers here. They are Mrs. Harriett Bird Warner, a Red Cross ambulance nurse, who has seen active service in France; Sergeant Major Robert Carnie, president of the Australian War Veterans association and who took part in the ill-fated Gallipoli campaign. Sergeant Major W. J. Haire, of the British intelligence department, and who has seen much service in South Africa, and Miss Marie van Gestel, a Belgian refugee nurse, who is well qualified to tell of the suffering of the Belgians.

These men and women have all seen what they talk about and have a very interesting message for the American people. Tickets for the course will be placed on sale in the near future. Owing to the fact that public gatherings on account of influenza, no date has been set for the opening lecture.